

by centrifugation. To form a symmetrical product, the substituents of reactants 4A-A and 4b are the same, while to form an asymmetrical product, the substituents are different.

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Figure 4B shows a generalized synthesis wherein the substituent X₁ is carboxylate. In the method of Figure 4B, two equivalents of a 3-aminophenol derivative 4A-A/4A-B, such as 3-dimethylaminophenol, is reacted with one equivalent of a phthalic anhydride derivative 4B-E, e.g. 3,6-dichlorotrimellitic acid anhydride. The reactants are then heated for 12 h in a strong acid, e.g., polyphosphoric acid or sulfuric acid, at 180°C. The crude dye 4A-D is precipitated by addition to water and isolated by centrifugation. To form a symmetrical product, the substituents of reactants 4A-A and 4A-B are the same, while to form an asymmetrical product, the substituents are different.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 23, page 93, with the following rewritten paragraph:

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Dye primer sequencing was performed on the pGEM (SEQ. ID. NO.: 3) using a set of four dyes attached to the M13-21 primer (SEQ. ID. NO.: 2) as described in Example 5. Figure 13 is a four color plot of the dye labeled oligonucleotides produced from the sequencing. The peak for cytosine corresponds to the fluorescence of 5-CFB-DR110-2. The peak for adenosine corresponds to the fluorescence of 6-CFB-DR6g-2. The peak for guanosine corresponds to the fluorescence of 5-CFB-DTMR-2. The peak for thymidine corresponds to the fluorescence of 5-CFB-DROX-2.

Please replace pages 95-98 of the Specification regarding the Sequence Listing with the attached replacement pages 95-98.

In the Claims:

Please delete claims 2-79.